

**PRICE SIXPENCE.**

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Hansom Patent Cab.  
MARTYN

**M**R. C. MARTIN has received instructions from Messrs. Christopher Newton and Brothers to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, on **TUESDAY**, **January 22nd**, at 11 o'clock,  
A new **Horse**, elegant colt, very light, not being heavier than a Stanhope gig.  
**No reserve.**

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**Pool River Horses.**

**M**R. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock,  
Four **Horses**, elegant colts, very light, not being heavier than a Stanhope gig.  
**No reserve.**

One pair of handbreds by carriage harness, stand 16 hands high, a good match, and good either in saddle or harness.  
A very getting-up, up to 16 stone in the saddle, and a good harness horse, 5 years old, stands 15 hands, and a first-rate hackney.  
A black mare, 6 years old, broken to saddle and harness.  
N.B. — The above lot is the best that has been for sale in the Sydney Market for some time.

"Tommy," a bay gig horse, 6 years old, warranted quiet single and double harness  
A piebald pony, 3 years old, perfectly quiet, and will carry a horse or a girl, late the property of the Hon. Keith Stewart, M.P.

Carriage Horse and Gig Horse.

**M**R. C. MAATYNN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Home and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,  
A bay gelding, stands 15 hands, 6 years old, a perfect double harness horse, and broken to saddle  
A bay gelding, stands 15 hands, 6 years old, and a perfect gig horse.

Silver Watches and Musical Boxes,  
 On account and risk of the Shipper.  
**MR. EDWARD SALAMON** will sell by  
 auction, at his Rooms, George-street, January  
 19th, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,  
 An invoice of silver horizontal, hunting, and open-face  
 watches  
 One case musical boxes, 2 and 3 airs  
 One ditto ditto ditto, 4 to 8 airs  
 Terms, cash.

Surplus Household Furniture, Office Fittings, and other

**M**R. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his present residence, above the Auction Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, January 22nd at 10 o'clock, previously to removing,  
Large curved bed sideboard  
Mahogany secretary and cabinet  
Hair seated and spring stuffed sofa  
Bookcase and the frontier  
Brussels carpet and rug  
Sundry plate and glass ware  
Pair cushions, covered in damask  
solid rosewood chairs  
Rosewood and iron mercurial

Pair card tables  
Set of inside coffee-tables  
Easy chair, ottomans covered in damask  
Set of new venetian blinds  
Rosewood cigarette planters  
Large brass bedstead, hair mattress, &c.  
Iron bedstead and bedding  
Washstands and furniture, towel horse  
Handsome mahogany wardrobe, chests drawers  
Toilet tables and glasses, shower bath  
Russell's cooking apparatus and sundry other effects  
Also a quantity of food fittings  
Anticuer's counter, grease tables  
Portable washstand and table

Iron safes, &c.  
 Terms, cash.  
 Clearing Sale.  
 Miscellaneous Goods.  
**MR. EDWARD SALAMON** will sell by  
 auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on  
 MONDAY January 22nd, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the sale  
 of the furniture,  
 Numerous lots of miscellaneous merchandise, to clear the  
 premises.  
 Terms, cash.

Unavoidably Postponed until MONDAY, January 22.  
**VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS** in Argyle-street  
 Miller's Point.  
 By Order of the Mortgagee.  
**MR. EDWARD SALAMON** has received  
 instructions to sell by auction, at his Room  
 on MONDAY, January 22nd, at 11 o'clock  
**SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS** in Argyle-  
 street, Miller's Point, leading from Kent-street to Moore-  
 Wharf and Miller's Point, and opposite to the Whaler's Arms  
 and the Royal Oak Tavern, having frontages to that street from  
 18 to 39 feet.

[illegible]

o'clock precisely, on account of which it may concern, ex-  
 master, from London, damaged by sea water,  
 AD over R in diamond, 14—One case, containing  
 Cashmere shirts  
 Dressing cloth  
 D. laines  
 Towels  
 Bayadere and gingham dresses  
 Mus lins  
 Prints  
 Remnants cloth  
 Vests, parasols  
 Hats and shoes  
 Cloth caps

Ties and gingham handkerchiefs,  
Hats, gloves, and hosiery  
Thread.

**Terms, cash.**

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To Drapers, Shippers, and others.

**M<sup>R</sup>. W. C. RUSH** will sell by auction, at  
his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY,**  
11 o'clock precisely.

A large and general assortment of drapery, just landed, in first  
rate condition, and to be sold without reserve.  
7-8 and 5-4 Hovle's gurnment and small pattern prints  
White longcloths  
Grun cloths

Shootings, white and grey  
 Linen and cotton ticks  
 Hucksbacks  
 White and br. wa. drills  
 Cambrics  
 Bagatta shirtings  
 Printed muslin dresses  
 All-wool French barges  
 Rich printed delaines  
 Cashmeres, and light ditto  
 Shawls and mantles  
 White and brown cotton hosiery  
 White shirts  
 Regatta ditto

Men's, youths, and boys' Scotch twill ditto  
Moleskin trousers, DO and BR  
Boys' ditto  
Light summer vests  
Black suits and slipes ditto  
Summer coats  
White and brown drill trousers, &c., &c. &  
Terms at sale.

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**MR. W. C. RUSH** will sell by auction, at  
his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY,**  
11 o'clock precisely,  
The following household furniture, &c.

Women's white cotton hose  
 Grey ditto  
 Brown dressed ditto  
 Men's white and brown hose  
 Ditto half-hose  
 One case assorted children's socks.

Terms at sale.

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Important to Shipowners.  
**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell  
 by auction, at the Mart, 238, George-street  
 at half-past 5 o'clock, THIS DAY, the three following first-class  
 vessels:—

Brigantine JANE  
Schooner CAROLINE  
Ketch CHANCE  
Admirably adapted for the coasting and intercolonial trade.  
See advertisements.

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Produce Sale.  
TUESDAY, 23rd January, at 1 o'clock, at the New Stores, Pitt-st.  
**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. will sell  
by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-st.  
North, near Circular Wharf, at 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23  
January,  
Wool

Rice  
 Shagokeins  
 Malae  
 Flour  
 Iron  
 Oils  
 Variety, &c., &c., &c.  
 Terms at sale.

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Warehouse's Office.  
 In the Incipient Estate of Mr. E. W. Layton, by order of the  
 Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.  
**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have re-  
 ceived instructions from E. W. Layton to

In the sale of the above, the following are the terms: 1. Every article assigned to sell by auction, at the New Store, 31 street North, near Church Wharf, on TUESDAY next, 30 January, at 5 o'clock.

In the sale of Mr. E. W. Layton, One good and substantially-built boat, or waterman's light skiff with 1 pair of oars, and -optimal.

May be seen at Toby's (late Elvin's) Wharf, next to Gas Wharf, until day of sale.

Terms, cash.



## LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

[The following appeared in yesterday's Supplement, issued upon the arrival of the Madras, but at too late an hour either to deliver in the city or to post into the interior.]

## MALTA.

(FROM THE "ARROW" CORRESPONDENT.)

November 14th, 1854.

I send you files of the latest papers, which will give you particulars of the late affair at Balaklava, also of the progress in the bombardment of Sebastopol. The following copy of a letter from an officer of the expedition will probably be read with interest—

"I am sorry to say that we seem no nearer the taking of Sebastopol now (28th October) than when the troops first took up their positions before it. The earth works thrown up by the Russians, whilst we threw up ours, were so far out from the buildings of any value in their town, that our guns have been able to do very little damage of any consequence. There has been firing from earth works at earth works, and the damage done during the day has been repaired during the night. The Russians have thrown up works in the town, which enfilade our first batteries, and we have raised others to meet the new difficulty. The Lancaster guns have moved further in by 500 yards than they were at first, and the French being better situated for advancing their works are now firing away at a distance of only 100 yards from the outer houses. For some days Lancaster's shells, rockets, and carcasses, have been thrown into the town, but they have reached nothing which could produce a conflagration. A few poor houses have been fired occasionally, but they have been pulled down at once by the enemy before there could be any communication with the neighbourhood. The destruction of Sebastopol, or the doing such damage as to make its garrison evacuate by means of our artillery, is a complete failure. This has been evident now for some days, and it is a fact universally acknowledged something else must be tried, and with our present knowledge we must say it is a pity it was not tried before (the engineers really ought to have known somewhat better what they would be able to do) for whilst we have been cannonading, the reinforcements to the enemy have been coming, and as there are now 30,000 men on our right flank, the next week cannot pass without some important events."

The little harbour of Balaklava has hitherto served as an excellent place for disembarking our artillery, stores, &c., for the army, and it is so sheltered by the town at its entrance that the ships in it are safe in any weather. It has steep hills on both sides, and opens out into a piece of cultivated undulating country, some miles in circuit, which is bounded on the left by the steep descent from the plateau, where our camp is; in front by some small hills, and to the right by some rising ground, on which a Turkish force was posted with some 24-pounders in a battery. There is a good road from the little fort to the camp, and the distance is about 4 miles; so, whilst the French have made use of the Creek near Cape Cherone, it has seemed a fortunate thing that we should have been in possession of Balaklava. There are, however, other considerations now. From having high hills to the eastward it is necessary to occupy them, or shot and shell might easily be pitched into the vessels in the harbour; then that the road up to the Camp should be safe, the undulating ground from the top of the creek has to be held in force, and this is all outside the steep descent which forms a natural defence for the position on which our army is encamped. The Russians had been known for days to be in great force not far from Balaklava, and on the 25th, they made an attempt to get the undulating ground of which I have spoken, and which would have given them command of the road leading to the camp. At 7 a.m. on that day, some battalions of Russian cavalry and artillery attacked the position held by the Turks, and these fellows, instead of offering any resistance, at once left their guns and ran for it. The Russians, of course, rode into the battery, and came on, but were fired into by the marines in position on their left, which made them keep inland a little. Their next obstacle was the 93rd Regiment, and the gallant Highlanders not caring for a mere square for Russian cavalry, stood in line and poured in such a fire from their minnies when the enemy were at six hundred yards, that they at once withdrew out of range. A charge was then made by our heavy cavalry (the Scots Greys and Inniskillins). It was seen by many from the hills close by, and all are in raptures at its gallantry; they dashed clean through the Russian ranks, re-formed on the other side, and then swept through them in return, cutting down all opposition. Shortly after this, Captain Nolan came to Lord Lucan, with a message from Lord Raglan—he told him he was to charge with the light division. When asked what he was to charge, he was told, the Russian works. They were out beyond the fort which had been occupied by the Turks, and there were infantry and artillery at hand. However away the Light Division dashed for the Russian guns. On their way they were fired into by the other guns in position, and by infantry. They reached the works, shot down the gunners and many of the horses, and then re-forming to return, those who were left of them saw that there were two regiments of Lancashire drawn up across their road. Across the same fire as before, and through these Lancashire they had to go, and the consequence was that out of 650 men, full 300 are killed and wounded. The Russians took possession of the place occupied in the morning by the Turks, and captured the guns (121 heavy). Since then they have entrenched themselves there, but as they are too far off from the road to interfere with it, it has not been thought worth the cost to disturb them.

It is now said that Captain Nolan entirely misunderstood the order given him by Lord Raglan. But what evidence he might have given on this matter is now lost for ever, as he was among the first to charge and die. All blame the attempt, but whose fault it was is the subject of bitter feeling and recrimination.

Worse, perhaps, than the loss of 300 gallant fellows who fell, is the conviction that we have with us 12,000 Turks who cannot be trusted. In another part of the ground the French were engaged with the Russians, and I am happy to say with some success; for they captured two of their guns. But what was the loss on either side no one can tell us. It becomes a grave question now for military men to decide whether we have sufficient force here to expend so much of it in defending Balaklava, and so leaving our camp and means of attack on Sebastopol as much the weaker, whilst we might land our supplies with but little more trouble, in the creeks where the French are at present landing their troops.

On the 26th, I am happy to say, there was a fight with a different result. The Russians in Sebastopol tried the strength of the right of our camp, where General Evans's division is placed, and suffered severely for it. They came out of the town about 7000 strong, and had to advance up a steep hill, covered with brushwood. As they came up our pickets fell back slowly, making terrible use of their minnie rifles as they did so. By degrees, however, the Russians arrived at nearly the top of the hill. The artillery which had been kept in readiness then opened fire, and General Evans's division also poured some musketry into them. In a short time the Russians were going back in a hurry. They seemed to have an idea of taking one of the Lancaster guns, from which they were separated by a small gully, but a well-timed discharge of grape from the said Lancaster settled the question as to their ability, and they went down to the town much faster than they had left it, followed by the red coats almost up to their works. Some of the enemy's guns fired on the hill side where this affair took place, so that it is not safe for our men to go beyond a certain distance within that. However, they have buried more than 100 Russians who were killed; and how many may be unburied between that point and the town remains a matter of conjecture. It is, however, agreed to by all, that the enemy's loss in killed must have been above 600 men. There were a few prisoners taken, but I cannot tell you the exact number. We are landing more seamen to work the guns in the batteries, and between seamen and marines there are now about 5000 men landed from the fleet. The French ships have also contributed a good many men to the besieging force. The "Algiers," joined the fleet on the 23rd, and on the 25th her marines were landed, and are attached to those already under the command of Sir Charles Campbell, at Balaklava.

The firing at the town still goes on, but it is now a very weak affair on both sides. Both seem rather tired of it. Malta.—Several wounded officers reached this by the French steamer, the 11th, and proceeded to England by the P. and O. S. N. Co's ship *Natia*. The *Crimco* came in on the same day. She brings dates up to the 14th from Constantinople, but nothing of consequence. She left again at noon on the 12th, with the 3rd Buffs and a company of the 14th Foot, for Athens. H.M.S. *Arethusa*, is hourly looked for to repair. She brings down 150 wounded seamen, who had been expected by *Orinoco*. Preparations have been made in the Naval Hospital here for their reception.

## ALEXANDRIA.

November 19, 1854.

Since the last mail went through Egypt to Australia, three great events have taken place at the seat of war in the Black Sea—the landing of the Allied English, French, and Turkish troops without opposition in the Crimea, on the 14th September; a great battle fought between the Allies and the Russians on the banks of the River Alma, twelve miles to the north of Sebastopol, on the 20th of September, when the Russians were most signally defeated; and the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol on the 17th October.

The latest intelligence received here from the Crimea reaches to the 4th instant, when Sebastopol was not yet taken, but the siege was being carried on with the utmost vigor, several reinforcements of French and Turkish troops having joined the besiegers. The weather had taken an unfavourable turn; the troops on land suffered much from cold and wet, while the fleets were much knocked about by strong winds and a heavy sea. For ten days and nights preceding the 4th November, the Allies had not ceased pouring shot and shells into the town of Sebastopol from four hundred pieces of artillery, including mortars, Lancaster's guns, and howitzers. The third parallel line of batteries had been formed by the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the town, which, in many places, was reduced to heaps of ashes and ruins, and several extensive conflagrations had taken place. The Russians had so many killed that they had not time to bury their dead, and the stench from their corpses was abominable and extended for miles. Prince Menschikoff, the commander-in-chief of the town, had asked for a truce of three hours to bury the dead; but General Canrobert, the successor of Marshal St. Arnaud, sent word that the allies had no need to bury, and would not grant a truce of three minutes.

The French Commander-in-chief seemed anxious for a general assault at once, but Lord Raglan preferred putting it off a little, feeling quite confident that the town could not hold out much longer, and being desirous to avoid the enormous sacrifice of human life which it would entail. The troops were, however, all clamorous for the assault, which it was supposed would take place on the 6th or 7th of November. It was not at all anticipated that this stronghold would be taken at once, but three or four attempts would be required, and then it was imagined that it would be an affair similar to that of Saragossa. Several breaches had been made in the walls, and as all the regiments claimed the honour of leading the assault, lots had to be drawn for this purpose.

We are now in hourly expectation of hearing of the fall of Sebastopol. Many Polish officers had deserted from Sebastopol and joined the allies, and from them much useful information had been collected regarding the available parts of the town, and the position of the numerous mines dug by the Russians.

The Russians have been defeated in every engagement in the Crimea, and only once did they obtain a temporary advantage over a Turkish corps whom they attacked on the 25th September with 30,000 men, but were repulsed by the English cavalry and French chassurs d'Afrique. In this engagement the Russians lost 5000 men, and one of their regiments was completely annihilated by the Highlanders. The allies had 1500 men killed and wounded. On the 30th September the French General Farcy had taken 4000 Russian prisoners.

Our riflemen and the French carbiniers had now approached so near to the walls of Sebastopol that they could take good aim at the Russian artillerymen at their guns, and knocked them over as fast as they took up their positions.

It was anticipated by many that Sebastopol would have been taken in a very short period, but the allied generals had determined upon besieging the town with every care and precaution, so as to avoid the possibility of a failure. They therefore set about their work in the most scientific style, and gradually raised parallel batteries as they approached the walls, and so worked with more certainty.

In examining the plan of the town and harbour of Sebastopol, with its numerous forts and all that nature and art have combined to render it almost impregnable, one is terrified to think of the difficulties that have to be surmounted before it is conquered. Sebastopol is armed with 1600 cannon of large calibre, and all the energy and resources of a powerful empire have been concentrated to defend that formidable arsenal.

The allied fleets had taken an active part in the bombardment of fort Constantine, Quarantine fort, and fort Nicholas, the guns of which they had silenced, though with injury to many of their own ships and loss of men.

Reinforcements for the Crimea are being ship-

ped from the Turkish army at Varna and Balchick, and more French troops were expected, and the forces of the allies may now be reckoned at not less than 100,000 men. The Russians were collecting troops on the banks of the river Tchernaja to the eastward of Sebastopol, with the evident intention of annoying the Allies with flank movements while they were engaged on the assault of the town.

The Turkish army in the principalities is concentrating between Shumla and Varna, and it appears that Omar Pacha is taking a position which will easily enable him either to march into Bessarabia or to send reinforcements into the Crimea.

The Russian troops are retiring from the delta of the Danube to the Upper Pruth, and they are evidently preparing to evacuate Bessarabia altogether after the fall of Sebastopol.

From the army in Asia we have intelligence from Trebizonde up to the 22nd October. The Russians had taken up their winter quarters at Tiflis, and the Turks at Erzeroum. In the Turkish camp the cholera has broken out virulently, and from great mismanagement on the part of the superior officers, the utmost disorder prevails among the troops. Desertions are very numerous, the country is very unsafe, and great cruelties are committed on the poor inhabitants.

At Constantinople the principal thought of all was the care of the sick and wounded. All the hospitals were quite filled, and the patients had suffered greatly from the want of accommodation; but since the arrival of a large number of English nurses and an accession of medical officers, they were getting on much better, and mortality had diminished.

Greece is still occupied by French and English troops, whose presence is required there to prevent anarchy. The Sultan now seems inclined to make peace with Greece without insisting on an indemnity for the expenses of the war, which she certainly could never pay.

In Egypt things are quiet. The Viceroy is sending to Constantinople 10,000 more men, which will make 40,000 from this country. His Highness delights in playing at soldiers, is always attended by a number of them, and is just now on his way to Cairo by the desert with 4000 cavalry and artillery.

The total abolition of the slave trade in Georgia and Circassia will be a great feature in this war; and according to a firm obtained from the Sultan, by the strongest representations on the part of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, not only will all Circassian and Georgian slaves be set at liberty throughout the Turkish dominions, but the dealers also will be subject to severe punishment.

The steamer from England with the London mail of the 9th November, arrived only this day, and the passengers proceed to Suez at once. The India, China, and Australia mails have been here since the 16th, and will proceed on their way to England to-morrow.

Telegraphic intelligence from Australia was despatched from here to London yesterday by the Austrian steamer, *via Trieste*, and will reach London on the 23rd November, while the bulk of the mails will not be in England before the 30th November, via Marseilles, and 5th December, via Southampton.

## LAND FORTIFICATIONS OF SEBASTOPOL.

A WRITER in the *Journal des Debats* gives by far the most complete account of the land fortifications. The site of Sebastopol consists of a series of platforms running up a steep acclivity from the sea to the high hills which tower over it. At the distance of a league and a half, and from the top of which is unfolded the whole panorama of the town and harbour. Nearer that *ensemble* ceases to be visible; and even the tops of the masts are no longer seen, so deeply does the site sink down to the level of the roadstead and of the port. From this configuration of the ground it comes to pass that the town is built one part over the other, so as to form an amphitheatre, like Algiers, but better built, as its construction is quite modern, dating from 1790. The transverse streets, parallel to the roadstead, communicate with each other only by steep ascents; but at their extremities there are lines of communication of a less abrupt character for vehicles. The town contains several monuments, and, among others, the churches; and principally all the buildings of the navy, the arsenal, the barracks, and the hospitals. The population is about 40,000 in ordinary times, including 20,000 soldiers or sailors. The 20,000 civil inhabitants are employees of all kinds: persons from the navy and the army on half-pay, a few shopkeepers, and some workmen and fishermen. The reader must bear in mind this fact, that not one of the great forts situated outside the town on the harbour can protect it against attacks by land; and that the two batteries of the Quarantine, situated at the lower part of the outward ground, cannot aid in its defence.

The Quarantine Bay on the west (the extreme left of the attack) is defended by the double battery of the same name. Near that spot is Fort Alexander, and by the side of that fort a battery called the Battery of Sebastopol, because it forms part of the town itself. From this battery runs a crenellated wall for musketry, about five-eighths of an English mile in length, which runs up the steep hill to the top, where is a large round fort with 20 guns on the platform, and surrounded below by a battery, the rampart of which is 20 feet high. The wall and the bastion having a ditch in front, but there is neither covered way nor glacis in front of this ditch.

The French, being charged with the attack on the left, will probably have to bombard the fort; after which they will command the bay as well as the Quarantine Battery, and even the whole of the Western side of the town. But they will have other obstacles to overcome before arriving there. Under the cannon of the round fort is situated a large fortified barracks, which has been lately flanked by several strong works. From that barracks runs a wall entirely surrounding the town, the port, and the arsenal, to beyond the careening basin towards the Tchernaya, at the extremity of the roadstead, which gives a development of from three and three-quarters to five English miles, including the sinuities. This wall is three feet thick, is crenellated, and has in front a ditch, the earth of which has been thrown in front to form a glacis covering the masonry in many places. This wall is not terraced—that is, does not form a rampart above on which artillery can be placed. But on the points where, in a regular fortification, there would be bastions, the Russians have raised batteries, in the form of cavaliers, firing above the wall. The disarming of their line of battle-ships has furnished them with the means of providing all their works with guns of large calibre, and they have, without doubt, plenty of men to serve them, more or less expert.

The imperfect system of fortification cannot have any value but by the tenacity of the besieged, by their great number, and by the ability of the engineers. The centre of the line is defended by the fort of Akhtiar, raised on a high point at the top of the town. At a little

distance from this fort commence three ravines descending to the roadstead. One on the west, terminated by the Quarantine Bay, another in the centre, cuts the town into two unequal parts; and the third on the east, descends right to the north to form the port, which is the prolongation of that same running into the sea. It is principally at the lower opening of this ravine, and on the western side of the port, that are accumulated the defences, for (even should the ships of the line be burnt by the Russians) it is still important for them to prevent all access to the port, particularly that of the faubourg of Kerbelaina, on the eastern side. If the besiegers on the right, the English, seize on this faubourg, while the French have made themselves masters of the round fort, the town would find itself between two fires, and so overwhelmed with bombs, balls, and shells, that no garrison could remain there. But it is to be noted that this garrison cannot be forced to capitulate, not being blockaded; and that the Russians, when at the end of their efforts in the town, will always be at liberty to cross the roadstead, and take refuge in the forts on the northern side.

Among the works destined to defend the ravine of the port, two great batteries in the form of towers are mentioned; and a recent construction, said to be built of stone and brick. From want of time to raise a third tower at the bottom of the fort, the Russians have placed a line-of-battle ship to perform the duty of a battery against the mouth of the ravine. Besides, the works are still going on, night and day, without interruption. One-half of the garrison is occupied with them, and all the able-bodied inhabitants are obliged to take part in them. Sebastopol is commanded almost on every side by hills rising one over the other to a great height, as already stated. But the nearest hills have been a long time back levelled by works which lasted twelve years; and the earth taken from them was removed to the side of the Quarantine, or to certain hollows which might facilitate the approaches. There is not, consequently, any height now commanding the town within 500 or 600 yards of the place. But beyond that radius the Russians occupied with strong redoubts several elevated positions, which have forced the besiegers to open the trenches at an unusual distance—1500 to 1800 metres from the place, it is said. Although these positions were only fortified by earthworks, where a sudden assault might be attempted, the allied generals have preferred operating by rule to sacrificing good soldiers, whose devotedness and bravery will be required at a later period for decisive blows. In fine, all these works and constructions, raised in considerable haste, cannot have the stability and resistance of a real permanent fortification. Although the Russians are provided with large cannon, such pieces are not sufficient without good ramparts. It is, besides, proved by the experience of all sieges, that the fire of the besieging party has always an advantage over that of the very strongest place, because the fire of the attack is always convergent, while that of the defence is divergent.

## THE TIMES' LEADER.

NOVEMBER 9TH.

THOUGH the last letters of our correspondent at Sebastopol have unfortunately miscarried, the communications we have received from Constantinople, and other quarters more immediately contiguous to the scene of action, are sufficient to give us a satisfactory insight into the brief and imperfect announcements of the telegraph. A despatch, too, from Lord Raglan himself, now carries our official information up to the 23rd ult., or to the period immediately preceding the attack of the Russians upon our lines. For authentic details of this affair we must wait a few days longer, but the general progress of events up to the 23rd can now be estimated without risk of error, and our readers will find, we think, that the conclusions we have ventured to advance are entirely supported by the facts made known. If the public would but consider the siege of Sebastopol as an arduous military operation, likely, in the ordinary course of things, to consume several weeks, and involving to a greater extent than usual the proverbial uncertainties of war, all feelings of disappointment would soon pass away, and we should cheerfully acknowledge that the first success of the expedition had been followed by as much good fortune as it was reasonable to expect. We have not taken Sebastopol by a coup de main. We shall probably not take it at all, except by unremitting exertions; but the prospect is good, the chances are all on our side, and our loss has hitherto not been nearly so great as the strength, desperation and resources of the garrison might have induced us to apprehend.

At the same time it is instructive to remark how doubtful, in several respects, our knowledge still remains. Up to the present minute we can form no accurate conception either of the actual force of the Russians, or of the spirit with which they are animated. On these points our information is contradictory in the extreme. Deserters are said to represent the town as panic-stricken, the garrison as mutinous, the carnage frightful, and the defences half ruined. Other accounts depict the Russians as inspired by the most energetic resolution, as repairing the damage caused by our batteries with incredible celerity, and as maintaining an equality of fire with a perseverance not to have been anticipated from a defeated and demoralized army. We are disposed to believe that the version most creditable to the enemy approximates most nearly to the truth. Lord Raglan's own despatch plainly admits that on the 23rd—that is to say, on the seventh day of the siege, and after a week's exposure to the tremendous cannonade of the allies—the "defences of the place were as yet far from being subdued," and that "no serious diminution of their fire was perceptible." An eyewitness, who on the day before this date was a close observer of the scene, has informed us that he noticed the artillerymen in one of the Russian batteries standing as boldly and as coolly to their guns as on the first day of the siege, and that, though the fire of the place was thought to have slackened during the 21st and 22nd, the result might have been attributable either to the want of ammunition or the occupation of the garrison of some interior line of defences. It appears to us, moreover, that the bold attack upon the Balaklava forts on the 25th, and the renewal of the attempt in another quarter on the day following, must needs be taken as evidence of considerable boldness on the part of the besieged. Such operations were, of course, obviously suggested by the advantages of numerical superiority and the plain requirements of the defence, but we hardly think they could have been undertaken with troops in that state of demoralization which succeeded the defeat on the Alma. The probability is, that the bulk of the Russian army now before us was not engaged with the allies on those fatal heights, and that our present antagonists have yet to feel

their inferiority to the soldiers of the West. The strength of their force in the field is computed at something less than 30,000 men, whereas fully that number were thought to have been brought against us on the 25th; but as Sebastopol is open on the northern side, it is evident that the garrison and the relieving army may combine or distribute their battalions exactly as operations may seem to require. The effective force of the Allies available against all these contingencies is certainly none too large. It is estimated by our Constantinople correspondent, writing on the 27th ultimo, at some 60,000 infantry, or about the number first landed in the Crimea, but the relative proportions of the contingents are somewhat changed. The French, who disembarked with some 25,000 men, are now, owing to their powerful reinforcements, said to muster 36,000, whereas the British had only 15,000 to show out of their 27,000. The casualties of the siege were supposed to put 80 men *hors de combat* every day in our own army alone, but this report included few actual deaths, and not a large proportion even of wounds. We are inclined to think the estimate exaggerated, but, if it is correct, our chief enemy must be sickening, for the Russian bullets have as yet done us singularly little harm. We know with certainty, from the official despatches, that the first four days of the siege, when the fire of the Russians would be naturally most severe, cost us no more than 1 officer and 21 soldiers killed and 10 officers and 102 soldiers wounded. To these must be added the casualties—12 killed and 56 wounded—of the naval brigade employed on shore, but the total amount is certainly not large, considering the weight and severity of the cannonade. The hospital at Fevriari, respecting which our correspondent's undersigned observations should be attentively remarked, will ultimately, we trust, return many invalids to their duty, and considerable reinforcements are now on their way from this country to the Crimea; but if what we gather of the Russian numbers is correct, the capture of Sebastopol will have been effected, with a smaller force in proportion to the duty than any similar exploit in past times.

It is extremely satisfactory to observe that this result—that is to say, the eventual fall of the place—is always anticipated with unvarying confidence in every communication from the spot. How long the assault might be postponed, how it would be delivered, or what measures might be subsequently taken by the Russian commanders, are points for conjecture only, but that the allies would at no distant day be masters of Sebastopol was thought beyond all question. Nothing had been accomplished by the enemy which could materially disturb the progress of the siege, or even much retard the final attack. Our difficulties were created principally by the nature of the ground, which is so intersected by ravines and creeks that no distinct view could be obtained of the obstacles likely to be encountered between the trenches and the town. But the course of events has told steadily in our favour. The French, whose misfortunes at the opening of the attack deprived us of such desirable assistance, repaired their batteries so energetically that they were ready for action sooner than was thought possible, and have since advanced most successfully in the operation of the siege. The approaches are now within musket-shot of the defences, and the minnie rifle will soon do its deadly work as effectually as at Bomarsund.

Every day, in short, on which, according to the Russian phrase, "nothing decisive" occurs, is a day gained by the allies, and brings us so much nearer to victory. Sebastopol could only be saved by decisive success on the part of the enemy—by such a sortie from the town as would destroy our batteries, or such an attack upon our position as might compel us to raise the siege. Both these enterprises have been attempted, and both have failed. Desperate, perhaps, suggest a repetition of the trial, but the event is not already once defeated, are reduced in numbers and emboldened in spirit, and when the allies, already once victorious, are confident in their strength, and warned by experience against surprises.

## THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From the Times, November 9.)

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Heights of Balaklava, Saturday, Oct. 21.

THE pounding of Sebastopol has now been going on for five days, and amid the thunder of artillery in the front I snatch a few moments to write to you. Our position here is the same, and we are in constant expectation of having something warm upon our hands. On the 18th, early in the morning, a vidette was seen "circling left" most energetically;—and here, in a parenthesis, I must explain that when a vidette "circles left" the proceeding signifies that the enemy's infantry are approaching, while to "circle right" is indicative of the approach of cavalry. On this signal was immediately heard the roll-call to "boot and saddle;" the Scots Greys and a troop of Horse Artillery assembled with the remaining cavalry on the plain; the 93rd got under arms, and the batteries on the heights were seen to advance, and the distant pickets were sent to advance, and a Dragoon dashed over the plain with the intelligence that the enemy was advancing quickly. Then cavalry and infantry moved upon the plain, remaining in rear of the eminences from which the movements of the videttes had been observed. The position of things continued for an hour, when, from the hills, about 3,000 yards in front, the Turks opened fire from their advanced intrenchments on their summits from 24-pounder howitzers, firing several rounds from two batteries. At this moment we were informed that the enemy "meant advancing," and that they numbered several thousands, and that we should have a hard day. We were thoroughly prepared for them, and remained in *statu quo*. The Moskovs, however, halted in their onward course, and in the evening lighted their watch-fires about 2000 yards in front of our videttes, the blaze showing bright and high in the darkness. The Russians had made a reconnaissance three weeks ago in this direction, when there were no works here, so had not bargained for a first reception at this point. Of course, we were on the alert all night, and before the day broke we were particularly attentive to our front. If the Russians had intended to attack us at that time, they could not have had a more favourable morning, a low dense, white fog covering the whole of the plain. The sun rose, and the mists disappeared, when it was found the Russians had vanished also. The next day we naturally expected would be a quiet one, and that we should not be annoyed by remaining at our arms for our final work. Not a bit of it; we had just laden ourselves with haversacks to forage among the merchant shipping in the harbour, when a vidette was seen to "circle right" most industriously. "Boot and saddle" again resounded through the cavalry camps, and Sir Colin Campbell again ordered all to be under arms, and another day was passed like

its predecessor, the enemy finally once more retiring, this time without advancing near enough for shot from the Turks. The next day I had a foraging expedition, and returned with a goose, butter, preserved milk, &c.—a very successful foray, and a full haversack. Of the price of provisions you will have some idea when I tell you that a small ham is sold for £3; tins of preserved meat fetch £1 16s. each; and for sauces, curry powders, and marmalade the prices sound fabulous. I have known a pot of marmalade fetch one guinea, and frequently 10s. is given for this luxury. We were just beginning our meal of commissariat beef and pork, tempered with the contents of the aforesaid haversack, when away went the vidette again, first circling right and then reversing as suddenly to the left. Again sounded trumpet, bugle, and drum through the plain, and masses again moved into position upon it. So we remained till dark, a night attack on the Turkish position in our front being anticipated, and the batteries received orders to fire upon any troops perceived in certain eventualities, and so we again stand all ready for some hours, during which the only amusement is in the hands of the Turks, who fire a round or two; darkness finds us similarly occupied. About 9 o'clock a smart fire of musketry is heard from the Turkish heights, and its light sparkles over the hills; we now feel that our *vis a-vis* means something; then again all is unaccountably quiet, until some batteries open a peeling fire, and then the bursting shells illuminate the sides of the hills. We strain our eyes in the darkness, and wonder what the device means; afterwards all is still, and the men lie down in their great coats to rest, though ready for momentary action. No camp fires were allowed to burn during the night; the men were dismissed at 8 o'clock for two or three hours, and the videttes have at present allowed us tranquillity.

Now.—We learn that the Turkish musketry was directed upon some Cossacks, and that the batteries had mistaken the preparations for chibouque lighting of a strong Turkish advanced picket for flashes of musketry, and blazed away—forunately, in the thick darkness of the night, having given their guns sufficient elevation for the shell to pass harmlessly over the heads of our astonished allies, and burst far beyond. Our Russian friends of yesterday are said to have entered Sebastopol by the north side. I imagine their object was to annoy and harass us, so as to compel a large force to remain here, and weaken, as far as possible, the number of assailants in the front.

Sir Colin Campbell is a fine old fellow, and frequently pays us a visit. I hear that in the attack of the fleets on the 17th, the Albion was so much injured that she will have to return to England immediately. The Agamemnon led in (she was within 500 yards of Fort Constantine, and had only two feet water under her bottom), and the Albion made signal, "Where you go I will follow." One of her lieutenants (Chase) was killed, and seventy men killed and wounded; Greathed (lieutenant in batteries of Naval Brigade) was killed yesterday, and Ruthven (lieutenant) very badly wounded. The Colonel of the Grenadier Guards was killed two days ago. Captain Peel (Diamond) has much distinguished himself, and threw a Russian eight-inch shell over the parapet of his battery, which burst harmlessly on the other side. The *Arethusa* suffered much, and will have to return home. It would have been a great thing had some of the heavy lumber of the ships of the Baltic been sent here, where they are wanted, instead of encumbering the Baltic fleet, where circumstances prove they were not wanted.

To-day is the fifth day of our cannonading Sebastopol; the impression there was not felt much till to-day, which appeared to be an excellent day for us. The town was on fire three times; the Round Tower was silenced on the first day; by the second morning, however, the Russians had again raised one gun upon it, which was soon knocked over. Sebastopol is the Woolwich of Russia—at least, this part of it, and with their appliances, spare guns, carriages, &c., the Russians have been quickly able to effect their repair each night. Sir Edmund Lyons was at such close quarters with Fort Constantine that the upper tier of the guns of the fort could not be brought to bear on the Agamemnon.

Evening.—Sir Colin Campbell's aide-de-camp has just been in to say that the enemy are again menacing us, and again have cavalry and infantry been waiting in expectation on the plain for some hours; they have just, however, returned again; this constant turning out is very wearying. When we stood to our arms the whole of the other night, I was amused by the remark of one of the men, "Them Rooshans is too ugly to show their faces by day; I wish the brutes would come on and take their licking without so much bother."

Sunday Evening.—Undisturbed to-day here, but much firing in front. The last three days have been very satisfactory, the Russian fire having greatly diminished. There is some talk of assaulting at daybreak to-morrow. There is a report that yesterday evening the Russians made a sortie upon the French who repelled them and entering one of their own batteries with them, took it and 23 guns. There is a large bright reflection upon the clouds as I write, which speaks of fires in Sebastopol. We have been most fortunate in the weather, which is lovely. A very few days will now settle Sebastopol. What a pity it is that false reports of its fall should have appeared in the English papers. My bed upon the clean straw looks so very inviting that I cannot resist its appearance any longer.

Monday Morning, 7 o'clock.—Just returned to my tent, having been under arms (as is customary in an enemy's country, since an hour before daylight—4 o'clock). All quiet here this morning, but the firing in the front going on as usual. The Moskovs in our front sent out feelers yesterday afternoon to the French line of batteries and fired upon them. We shall look carefully for our friends here on the day of the assault in the front, where no doubt they will imagine the greatest number possible of our troops to be engaged. On the day of our first alarm here (four days ago) the Brigade of Guards and the Highlanders marched up to reinforce us, and returned after the enemy had retired. Three regiments marched in to reinforce us. An officer of the Guards was taken prisoner yesterday in the trenches.

Heights above Sebastopol, 1 October 22.

This is the sixth day of the bombardment, and the place still holds out, though the Russian fire is much slackened since the 17th. The English have, till the day before yesterday, borne the whole brunt of the enemy's heavy fire, with, I am happy to say, but comparatively little loss of life to us. The first day we opened our fire two French magazines blew up, and caused them great loss of life and 15 guns, which threw them back, as they had to form new batteries; but now, I will do them the justice to say, they are making up for lost time, by throwing a

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promises, his colonial Government will do something to restore confidence in public men and the administration of public affairs. The speech is one which I like, and if it be the prelude to the discharge of important duties in the way it promises, I shall derive

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from Macao, Spaniards from Manila, Malays, and others from European countries. These men have of course only joined the rebels with the hope of receiving high pay, and getting booty in the several "raids" made upon the property of the wealthy. This state of things is to be regretted, as tending to bring into im-

per cent. on the outlay. Similar projects are referred to as having been carried out with great success at Hamburg and Bremen, and it is evidently only by this means that emigrants can be protected from the chief troubles and expenses as well as the serious deceptions to which they are at present exposed.











## MERCANTILE AND MONEY MARKET.

**Thursday Evening.**  
To-day the fourth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Joint Stock Bank was held at the banking house of the Company, Pitt-street. The Chairman, Mr. T. W. Smart, M.L.C., presided. The report of the Board of Directors for the half-year, ending December 31st was presented and adopted unanimously. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year. The Chairman, Mr. Smart, being about to proceed to England by the Madras, a vote was unanimously passed for presenting to him the sum of £500 for the purchase of a service of plate, as a testimonial in acknowledgment of the zeal and ability with which, during the last eight months, he has acted as Inspecting Director of the Bank. The report will be found in another column.

By the arrival of the Madras we are in receipt of commercial advices from England to the 9th of November; from Calcutta to 1st December; from Shanghai to 2nd December; from Victoria to the 15th instant.

In its commercial report of the 15th instant, the *Argus* says,

In consequence of the arrival of the English news, we are compelled to hold over till to-morrow our usual review of imports and prices. We may remark, however, that for the first time for some months, we are enabled to report a decided improvement in trade generally. There is more confidence, and a large business has been done in provisions and liquors. Sound ale in bulk is very scarce, and advanced to £11 for Burton. Flour is also very scarce, the best Adelaide cannot be quoted lower than £45 to £46, and higher prices have been realised for small quantities. Sydney flour has been sold for £43 10s. per ton; Gallego and Haxall is worth £44 to £45, and others in proportion. In consequence of arrivals, Scotch oats and Cape barley have declined. Maize is also lower. Bran is in good demand at 4s. Potatoes are not worth more than £20 to £21, for a very best. There is a decided tendency upwards in superior cheese, hams, and bacon. Rice is also improving. Port wine is in better demand. Except rum, which is dull, spirits are tolerably firm at our quotations. Cigars are in demand at £7. Pork is scarce, and sales of congonu tea at £7 are reported. In other articles there is little or no change, but generally the tendency is upwards.

The following is an extract from the weekly Wool Circular of Messrs. J. H. Crough and Co., Melbourne, January 13th:

We have this week to report a decided improvement in the wool market over last week. At the public sales held at Messrs. Goldsbrough's stores on Thursday last, about 400 bales of wool were offered. The news brought by the Ringler contained reports of the first two days of the London wool sales, commencing on Tuesday 10th, and the firm tone of the market has had the effect of checking the downward tendency shown here in previous weeks, which arose from buyers declining to operate, except at reduced prices, till receipt of advices daily looked for per Madras. A few lots at the commencement of Thursday's sale were withdrawn or bought in, after which bidding became more spirited, and prices advanced again to about the same as previous to the temporary depression, and may be quoted as follows:—

Pieces—fair to good at 14½ to 16½  
low to middling 14 to 14½  
Locks—mixed, 14 to 14½  
Scoured, 14½ to 16½

Freight to London, 1d per lb, and from the large amount of tonnage laid on, we should scarcely anticipate the advance to 1½d, which some shipping agents have been demanding.

The following is the London Wool Circular of Messrs. Charles Jacob and Son, dated 9th November:

We beg to inform you that our public sales of colonial wool, which commenced on 19th October, have proceeded with great animation and uniformly at prices fully equal to the closing rates of the July-August series. The demand for export has again been large, and for home consumption (notwithstanding the reports of flat markets in the provincial papers) the eagerness to stock has been considerable. There is no doubt that at the commencement of the season, stocks in dealers' and consumers' hands were unusually small. This may be partly attributed to the large quantities taken in May and July, for export to the continent to some extent, and to the fact that the Russian fine wools in those markets as well as our own.

It is not a little remarkable that English wools, which, in the opening rates of the clip, lay between 11d and 1s to 1s 1d per lb, have at the present time receded in value; the state of trade in Bradford being considered the main cause.

The finest and clearest wools, and scoured wools, from all the colonies have been much appreciated, and the lower qualities have, however, produced their full relative values.

It is gratifying to observe by the annexed table of imports that the anticipations of increased production, which at the commencement of the season, were generally entertained, have not been yet realised. The ascertained floating cargoes from the Australian ports will, if the ships arrive in safety before the close of the year, carry up the total import from Victoria direct, to an amount equal to 18½ per cent. of the increase from Adelaide (whence 800 bales more are daily expected) fully 2000 to 2500 are the produce of Victoria. We may expect further, from Sydney, about 6000 bales; of the import to Europe a portion is from New Zealand, and does not appear in the import list as from those islands.

The year will probably show a total amount of 10,000 to 12,000 bales colonial wool.

The present stocks for arrivals too late for this series, are already above 15,000 bales, so that a full quantity for February sales may be expected.

The sales from 15th October to 8th November inclusive, have been, as annexed, 41,581 bales, and they close on the 14th instant.

**IMPORTATION OF COLONIAL WOOL.**

Imported in 1854.	Imported in 1855.	Imported in 1856.	Imported in 1857.	Imported in 1858.	Imported in 1859.	Imported in 1860.	Imported in 1861.	Imported in 1862.	Imported in 1863.	Imported in 1864.	Imported in 1865.	Imported in 1866.	Imported in 1867.	Imported in 1868.	Imported in 1869.	Imported in 1870.	Imported in 1871.	Imported in 1872.	Imported in 1873.	Imported in 1874.	Imported in 1875.	Imported in 1876.	Imported in 1877.	Imported in 1878.	Imported in 1879.	Imported in 1880.	Imported in 1881.	Imported in 1882.	Imported in 1883.	Imported in 1884.	Imported in 1885.	Imported in 1886.	Imported in 1887.	Imported in 1888.	Imported in 1889.	Imported in 1890.	Imported in 1891.	Imported in 1892.	Imported in 1893.	Imported in 1894.	Imported in 1895.	Imported in 1896.	Imported in 1897.	Imported in 1898.	Imported in 1899.	Imported in 1900.	Imported in 1901.	Imported in 1902.	Imported in 1903.	Imported in 1904.	Imported in 1905.	Imported in 1906.	Imported in 1907.	Imported in 1908.	Imported in 1909.	Imported in 1910.	Imported in 1911.	Imported in 1912.	Imported in 1913.	Imported in 1914.	Imported in 1915.	Imported in 1916.	Imported in 1917.	Imported in 1918.	Imported in 1919.	Imported in 1920.	Imported in 1921.	Imported in 1922.	Imported in 1923.	Imported in 1924.	Imported in 1925.	Imported in 1926.	Imported in 1927.	Imported in 1928.	Imported in 1929.	Imported in 1930.	Imported in 1931.	Imported in 1932.	Imported in 1933.	Imported in 1934.	Imported in 1935.	Imported in 1936.	Imported in 1937.	Imported in 1938.	Imported in 1939.	Imported in 1940.	Imported in 1941.	Imported in 1942.	Imported in 1943.	Imported in 1944.	Imported in 1945.	Imported in 1946.	Imported in 1947.	Imported in 1948.	Imported in 1949.	Imported in 1950.	Imported in 1951.	Imported in 1952.	Imported in 1953.	Imported in 1954.	Imported in 1955.	Imported in 1956.	Imported in 1957.	Imported in 1958.	Imported in 1959.	Imported in 1960.	Imported in 1961.	Imported in 1962.	Imported in 1963.	Imported in 1964.	Imported in 1965.	Imported in 1966.	Imported in 1967.	Imported in 1968.	Imported in 1969.	Imported in 1970.	Imported in 1971.	Imported in 1972.	Imported in 1973.	Imported in 1974.	Imported in 1975.	Imported in 1976.	Imported in 1977.	Imported in 1978.	Imported in 1979.	Imported in 1980.	Imported in 1981.	Imported in 1982.	Imported in 1983.	Imported in 1984.	Imported in 1985.	Imported in 1986.	Imported in 1987.	Imported in 1988.	Imported in 1989.	Imported in 1990.	Imported in 1991.	Imported in 1992.	Imported in 1993.	Imported in 1994.	Imported in 1995.	Imported in 1996.	Imported in 1997.	Imported in 1998.	Imported in 1999.	Imported in 2000.	Imported in 2001.	Imported in 2002.	Imported in 2003.	Imported in 2004.	Imported in 2005.	Imported in 2006.	Imported in 2007.	Imported in 2008.	Imported in 2009.	Imported in 2010.	Imported in 2011.	Imported in 2012.	Imported in 2013.	Imported in 2014.	Imported in 2015.	Imported in 2016.	Imported in 2017.	Imported in 2018.	Imported in 2019.	Imported in 2020.	Imported in 2021.	Imported in 2022.	Imported in 2023.	Imported in 2024.	Imported in 2025.	Imported in 2026.	Imported in 2027.	Imported in 2028.	Imported in 2029.	Imported in 2030.	Imported in 2031.	Imported in 2032.	Imported in 2033.	Imported in 2034.	Imported in 2035.	Imported in 2036.	Imported in 2037.	Imported in 2038.	Imported in 2039.	Imported in 2040.	Imported in 2041.	Imported in 2042.	Imported in 2043.	Imported in 2044.	Imported in 2045.	Imported in 2046.	Imported in 2047.	Imported in 2048.	Imported in 2049.	Imported in 2050.	Imported in 2051.	Imported in 2052.	Imported in 2053.	Imported in 2054.	Imported in 2055.	Imported in 2056.	Imported in 2057.	Imported in 2058.	Imported in 2059.	Imported in 2060.	Imported in 2061.	Imported in 2062.	Imported in 2063.	Imported in 2064.	Imported in 2065.	Imported in 2066.	Imported in 2067.	Imported in 2068.	Imported in 2069.	Imported in 2070.	Imported in 2071.	Imported in 2072.	Imported in 2073.	Imported in 2074.	Imported in 2075.	Imported in 2076.	Imported in 2077.	Imported in 2078.	Imported in 2079.	Imported in 2080.	Imported in 2081.	Imported in 2082.	Imported in 2083.	Imported in 2084.	Imported in 2085.	Imported in 2086.	Imported in 2087.	Imported in 2088.	Imported in 2089.	Imported in 2090.	Imported in 2091.	Imported in 2092.	Imported in 2093.	Imported in 2094.	Imported in 2095.	Imported in 2096.	Imported in 2097.	Imported in 2098.	Imported in 2099.	Imported in 2100.	Imported in 2101.	Imported in 2102.	Imported in 2103.	Imported in 2104.	Imported in 2105.	Imported in 2106.	Imported in 2107.	Imported in 2108.	Imported in 2109.	Imported in 2110.	Imported in 2111.	Imported in 2112.	Imported in 2113.	Imported in 2114.	Imported in 2115.	Imported in 2116.	Imported in 2117.	Imported in 2118.	Imported in 2119.	Imported in 2120.	Imported in 2121.	Imported in 2122.	Imported in 2123.	Imported in 2124.	Imported in 2125.	Imported in 2126.	Imported in 2127.	Imported in 2128.	Imported in 2129.	Imported in 2130.	Imported in 2131.	Imported in 2132.	Imported in 2133.	Imported in 2134.	Imported in 2135.	Imported in 2136.	Imported in 2137.	Imported in 2138.	Imported in 2139.	Imported in 2140.	Imported in 2141.	Imported in 2142.	Imported in 2143.	Imported in 2144.	Imported in 2145.	Imported in 2146.	Imported in 2147.	Imported in 2148.	Imported in 2149.	Imported in 2150.	Imported in 2151.	Imported in 2152.	Imported in 2153.	Imported in 2154.	Imported in 2155.	Imported in 2156.	Imported in 2157.	Imported in 2158.	Imported in 2159.	Imported in 2160.	Imported in 2161.	Imported in 2162.	Imported in 2163.	Imported in 2164.	Imported in 2165.	Imported in 2166.	Imported in 2167.	Imported in 2168.	Imported in 2169.	Imported in 2170.	Imported in 2171.	Imported in 2172.	Imported in 2173.	Imported in 2174.	Imported in 2175.	Imported in 2176.	Imported in 2177.	Imported in 2178.	Imported in 2179.	Imported in 2180.	Imported in 2181.	Imported in 2182.	Imported in 2183.	Imported in 2184.	Imported in 2185.	Imported in 2186.	Imported in 2187.	Imported in 2188.	Imported in 2189.	Imported in 2190.	Imported in 2191.	Imported in 2192.	Imported in 2193.	Imported in 2194.	Imported in 2195.	Imported in 2196.	Imported in 2197.	Imported in 2198.	Imported in 2199.	Imported in 2200.	Imported in 2201.	Imported in 2202.	Imported in 2203.	Imported in 2204.	Imported in 2205.	Imported in 2206.	Imported in 2207.	Imported in 2208.	Imported in 2209.	Imported in 2210.	Imported in 2211.	Imported in 2212.	Imported in 2213.	Imported in 2214.	Imported in 2215.	Imported in 2216.	Imported in 2217.	Imported in 2218.	Imported in 2219.	Imported in 2220.	Imported in 2221.	Imported in 2222.	Imported in 2223.	Imported in 2224.	Imported in 2225.	Imported in 2226.	Imported in 2227.	Imported in 2228.	Imported in 2229.	Imported in 2230.	Imported in 2231.	Imported in 2232.	Imported in 2233.	Imported in 2234.	Imported in 2235.	Imported in 2236.	Imported in 2237.	Imported in 2238.	Imported in 2239.	Imported in 2240.	Imported in 2241.	Imported in 2242.	Imported in 2243.	Imported in 2244.	Imported in 2245.	Imported in 2246.	Imported in 2247.	Imported in 2248.	Imported in 2249.	Imported in 2250.	Imported in 2251.	Imported in 2252.	Imported in 2253.	Imported in 2254.	Imported in 2255.	Imported in 2256.	Imported in 2257.	Imported in 2258.	Imported in 2259.	Imported in 2260.	Imported in 2261.	Imported in 2262.	Imported in 2263.	Imported in 2264.	Imported in 2265.	Imported in 2266.	Imported in 2267.	Imported in 2268.	Imported in 2269.	Imported in 2270.	Imported in 2271.	Imported in 2272.	Imported in 2273.	Imported in 2274.	Imported in 2275.	Imported in 2276.	Imported in 2277.	Imported in 2278.	Imported in 2279.	Imported in 2280.	Imported in 2281.	Imported in 2282.	Imported in 2283.	Imported in 2284.	Imported in 2285.	Imported in 2286.	Imported in 2287.	Imported in 2288.	Imported in 2289.	Imported in 2290.	Imported in 2291.	Imported in 2292.	Imported in 2293.	Imported in 2294.	Imported in 2295.	Imported in 2296.	Imported in 2297.	Imported in 2298.	Imported in 2299.	Imported in 2300.	Imported in 2301.	Imported in 2302.	Imported in 2303.	Imported in 2304.	Imported in 2305.	Imported in 2306.	Imported in 2307.	Imported in 2308.	Imported in 2309.	Imported in 2310.	Imported in 2311.	Imported in 2312.	Imported in 2313.	Imported in 2314.	Imported in 2315.	Imported in 2316.	Imported in 2317.	Imported in 2318.	Imported in 2319.	Imported in 2320.	Imported in 2321.	Imported in 2322.	Imported in 2323.	Imported in 2324.	Imported in 2325.	Imported in 2326.	Imported in 2327.	Imported in 2328.	Imported in 2329.	Imported in 2330.	Imported in 2331.	Imported in 2332.	Imported in 2333.	Imported in 2334.	Imported in 2335.	Imported in 2336.	Imported in 2337.	Imported in 2338.	Imported in 2339.	Imported in 2340.	Imported in 2341.	Imported in 2342.	Imported in 2343.	Imported in 2344.	Imported in 2345.	Imported in 2346.	Imported in 2347.	Imported in 2348.	Imported in 2349.	Imported in 2350.	Imported in 2351.	Imported in 2352.	Imported in 2353.	Imported in 2354.	Imported in 2355.	Imported in 2356.	Imported in 2357.	Imported in 2358.	Imported in 2359.	Imported in 2360.	Imported in 2361.	Imported in 2362.	Imported in 2363.	Imported in 2364.	Imported in 2365.	Imported in 2366.	Imported in 2367.	Imported in 2368.	Imported in 2369.	Imported in 2370.	Imported in 2371.	Imported in 2372.	Imported in 2373.	Imported in 2374.	Imported in 2375.	Imported in 2376.	Imported in 2377.	Imported in 2378.	Imported in 2379.	Imported in 2380.	Imported in 2381.	Imported in 2382.	Imported in 2383.	Imported in 2384.	Imported in 2385.	Imported in 2386.	Imported in 2387.	Imported in 2388.	Imported in 2389.	Imported in 2390.	Imported in 2391.	Imported in 2392.	Imported in 2393.	Imported in 2394.	Imported in 2395.	Imported in 2396.	Imported in 2397.	Imported in 2398.	Imported in 2399.	Imported in 2400.	Imported in 2401.	Imported in 2402.	Imported in 2403.	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Imported in 2569.	Imported in 2570.	Imported in 2571.	Imported in 2572.	Imported in 2573.	Imported in 2574.	Imported in 2575.	Imported in 2576.	Imported in 2577.	Imported in 2578.	Imported in 2579.	Imported in 2580.	Imported in 2581.	Imported in 2582.	Imported in 2583.	Imported in 2584.	Imported in 2585.	Imported in
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**ON SALE** by the undersigned—Assorted Cutlery,  
Joiners' Tools, Ironmongery, &c.

**TOWELL, WILSON, and CO., 76, Harrington-st.,**  
**BOATING, &c.**—Just arrived from England (per  
 the "Herald") several life preserving vests; can be worn  
 either walking, rowing, or swimming as by Mr. FALMER, 8,  
 Turmug-street, Wellington.

**BARLEY and OATS** for seed, just in time for  
 sowing, the last rain having rendered the ground fit for  
 the purpose. **W. H. RICHES and A. H. RICHES, Pitt-**  
**NEIR ASTLEY COOPER'S Chair**, highly recom-  
 mended by the Faculty—a few just opened up by F. and W.  
 DEAN, City Mart, Market-street, Sydney.

**ENGLISH COALS.**—For sale, 30 tons of the  
 "Blackburn" and "Hawthorn" brands, at Walker's Wharf,  
 opposite to RICHMOND and CO., and at the "Herald" wharf.

**KAURI TIMBER,** ex Kaituma, from Manakau—  
 The entire cargo of the above brig, of a very superior  
 quality and of all sizes, for sale by F. W. CLARKE & CO.

**ON SALE,** at the Store of the undersigned, now  
 opening from the Cyclone, direct from Calcutta, superior  
 Bengal gram and feed oats, in any quantities.

**PLATE GLASS,** in sizes up to 96 x 36, on sale at  
 the stores of A. LENEHAN, 66, Castlereagh-street.

**ROMAN CEMENT**

**WINE.**—**SHERRY WINES.**—The undersigned have for sale, at their store, 40, Castle-street, a large quantity of the above, of the superior quality selected by David Henry, Esq., on the house of Duff Gums of Xerox, expressly for private use in this country. Apply to  
**W. W. CLARKER and CO.**  
Queen's-place, (October 11.)

**TO PROPRIETORS OF VINEYARDS, in Nursery-men, &c.**—**MR. DAVIES**, just arrived in this country, with a large quantity of the above, for a certain period, will be acquainted with the best mode of raising the vine, as well as with all things connected with the culture of the same. He is a practical seer, and he will be happy to call on the persons who may be desirous of consulting him. He is a native of the French country, Castle-street, has been an kind as to allow all communications to be addressed to him, between the hours of twelve and two.

**SHOE TRUNKS for SALE, at DELANY'S,**  
141, George-street, opposite the Hunter-street.

**COFFIN for SALE, a Portable Coffee-Roaster.** Apply to  
**W. W. CLARKER and CO.**, 40, Lower Castle-street.

**COFFIN for SALE, by private contract, Three Allotments of Land, in the Parish of St. James, in the Town of Dublin.** Apply to **MR. MORGAN, No. 6, Fitz-Roy-terrace, Roffey-street.**

**SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS FOR SALE.**  
 These lots are situated on the Botany Road, just beyond  
 estate, within two miles from Sydney, and are offered for sale  
 in small, in some are all allotments.  
 The quality of the soil is of the best, and all black soil, and abun-  
 dant of water, for irrigation or otherwise, in the driest season,  
 may be obtained by digging two feet through loam.  
 To market gardeners, or persons desirous of availing them-  
 selves of the Sydney water supply, these lots are the best, as they  
 are offered at great advantages, as there is a rapid road all the  
 way.  
 The terms are extremely liberal, and will enable any person  
 living in a Building Society to pay for the land, in a short  
 time, or the whole may be paid in cash.  
 Terms—25 per cent. deposit, the remainder at three years, with  
 interest.  
 Apply to Mr. ALDWEILL, at Messrs. Watt, Roxburgh,  
 and Watt's, No. 41, Pitt-street.

**HYDEMAN RAILWAY FARM, FRIESIAN, —** MR. T. J. FISHER has for sale the purchase of the allotments and farms known as the Hydeman Railway Farm, in the Hydeman Farms, that Abstracts can be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, and that a discount of 4 per cent. will be given on the purchase of the same. The land upon all unsettled purchases of Mr. T. J. Fisher's land at Hydeman Farm, will be sold by instalments, and the first instalment, on the date, The promissory notes for this year's instalments under the first sale will be received by them. The promissory notes for the second year's instalments under the same offer will be received by them, as usual; or by Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker. Lithographs are to be had at the rooms of Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, 10, George-street, who will furnish any information required by the public, or intending purchasers by PRIVATE SALE.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

**A BUNDANCE OF PURE WATER.-**  
**KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.**  
Several parties who have purchased allotments at Kingston  
have sent word that they are all well, and are now enjoying  
abundance of pure water from their respective plots, within a SHORT  
DISTANCE OF THE SURFACE.  
Intending purchasers may obtain more particulars on the above,  
ON MONDAY, TWENTY JANUARY,  
could do well to bear this in mind.

**BKING-STREET AUCTION MART.-**  
Sales by public auction and private treaty  
of all kinds of furniture bought and sold; and  
also of real estate, and other articles of value  
tended to come for immediate sale.  
M. H. MOORE, Auctioneer.

(Victoria, cap. 17.) In accordance with the Pawnbrokers' act,  
the undersigned, MRS S. B. MOORE will sell by  
public auction every Tuesday and Friday at 10 o'clock

The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Messrs. G. and A. Moore on the dates specified are under:—

1853

Jan 15—Pair pistols  
 21—Card case, brooch, 3 rings, and bracelet  
 22—12 pairs pistols  
 30—Box of musical books  
 Sept. 9—Silver-mounted telescope  
 15—4 gold watches, 8 bracelets, 3 chains, snuff box, 8 diamonds, 5 rings (with stones), and silver watch  
 Dec. 2—Pin and buttons  
 1854

Jan 25—Trespot, cream jug, and sugar basin  
 Feb. 2—Diamond brooch

- 3-Watch, 17,945
- 0-Pair boots
- 11-1 pair trousers
- lar h 3-out
- 0-Visto, etc.
- 10-Coat, vest, and trousers
- 13-Rawl
- 16-Bos and contents
- 28-Visto
- pil 15-Quadrant and 2 books
- 29-4 brochures
- Hunting-case gold watch
- ky 3-Silver watch, 315
- Cult's a vester
- 2-Pair trousers and blanket
- Cash seal
- Pair trousers, coat, and 4 silk handkerchiefs
- 8-Silver watch, 7019
- 11-Gold penel-case

Dress  
1 Coat  
3 guns and pair pistols, in case  
13-Silver watch, \$486  
15-Silver watch, \$293  
16-Silver watch, 1242  
17-Coat and trousers  
20-Pair earrings, miniature, piece of gold, and gold watch, 1988  
9 coins  
21-Servant  
23-Writing desk  
Gold ring  
25-Bedlin dress and night gown  
26-Coat  
28-Gold crescent  
1-Box of soap and ditto machine

- 3-*Thrush, veered, bulter, and hawk*
- 3-*Pair treblers*
- 3-*Crow, blue and 8 drosses*
- 1-*Pair trowers, and vest*
- 1-*Silver guard*
- 2-*4 drosses, the*
- 1-*Warb, 288*
- 1-*Gold English liver watch, gold seal, and key*
- 1-*Herman of silver*
- 10-*Counterspane*
- 1-*Watch, 5719*
- 12-*Watch, 4141*
- 15-*Fushter bod*
- 16-*Gold guard and ring*
- 1-*Vest*
- 1-*Gold watch 1943*
- 2-*coin, 2 pair treblers, and 5 vants*
- 16-*Pair trowers and 3 handkerchiefs*
- 1-*skirt*
- 1-*Gold ring*
- 17-*Gold watch, 1944*
- 1-*Watch, 1741, and vest*

- 20- Watch, 1778
- 21- Watch 3758
- 22- Ring
- 23- Box and contents
- 24- Pair bracelets
- 25- Watch 800, silver pin and ring
- 26- 3 pairs shoes and sundries
- 27- 3 gold brooches, locket, ring, and chain
- 28- Large case of clothing, etc.
- 29- Double-barrelled gun (by North)
- 30- Guard, brooch and ring
- 31- Gold watch, 8855, and silver
- 32- Shawl

- 4-1 shawls and 3 dresses
- 5-Ten spoons
- 6-Handkerchiefs
- 7-2 diamond rings, 2 gold chains, 2 gold watches, and gold Albert
- 8-Watch, 75¢, and Albert
- 9-Watch
- 10-Clock
- 11-Shawl
- 12-Ten spoons
- 13-Pair trousers and vest
- 14-Rings and two brooches
- 15-Cloves
- 16-Watch, \$1.00
- 17-White satin dress
- 18-Gold watch, 2 rings, brooch, and 2 lockets
- 19-Gold Albert
- 20-Lamp
- 21-Watch, \$1.50

- 21--Watches, B596, and guard
- 22--Pair shorts, shirt, and trousers
- 23--Watches, 7318
- 24--4 pairs boots
- 25--Watches, 799, and guard
- 26--Telescope
- 27--Ring
- 28--Book
- 29--Counterspane
- 30--Cameras obscura
- 31--3 pairs tie, etc.
- 32--Watches, 1367, and guard
- 33--Counterspane and 2 pairs sheets
- 34--1 coat
- 35--5 vests and 14 handkerchiefs
- 36--Coat
- 37--C'lock
- 38--3 stones
- 39--One acid trough
- 40--Shoes--vest, and shirt
- 41--2 brasses in 1st coat
- 42--1 brass in 2nd coat

Also, a large quantity of books and of various

Terms, cash.







[illegible]